is not a seratch of the facts he must have in his thing the Archbishop's Council could formulate. Way you must knew that this is the greatest and the gravest scandal the Church has known in many years. Archbishop Iroland would not for a moment propose charges affecting the peace and concord of the hierarchy in the United States, except he has evidence irrefutable of the position he has taken. It is true that one or the other-Archbishop Iroland or Archbishop Corrigan-will go down in this contest, and so you see the whole Catholic world will become spectators of this struggle, and the isones involved are graver then have been hinted at." "Can you tell The Tribune how such charges are

" in this case, it will not be the Propaganda, but the Wattean that will act. It is said in the Chicago story that they will be presented to the highest tribunal in the Reman Catholic Church. That this tribunal has power to pass upon the accusations and to fix the punishment of the accused, if they be sustained. That does not cover the case by any meats. The charges affect not the discipline of the Church, nor canon law but conspiracy against the Holy See and personal affront to the Holy Father. No one but the Pope is likely to sit in judgment upon charges of such a

"What is the course that is likely to be pursued ! the Pope should take notice of the charges of Men-

"I can only assume that the story is true that charges have been made of as serious a nature as published. It will be the latter part of January before they can reach Rome, and it may be several before they are briefed and Archbishop Corri can cited to make answer to them. If they are posttive and explicit accusations, sustained by evidence of a confirmatory nature, Pope Lee may deem it neces sary to summon Archbishop Corrigan to come to Rome without delay. He would probably be asked by cable how soon could be make it convenient to visit Rome, and the time within which he would be expected to report in person to the Holy Father would be cabled and a letter of the same date as the cable forwarded through two sources for delivery to the Archbishop of New-York, requiring him to come to Rome within that time under pain of excommunication In the case of Dr. McGlynn, you may remember he was given forty days in which to make the journey. Doubtless Archbishop Corrigan would ask for a copy of the charges, and they would be sent in the letter summoning him to Rome.

"As he would have the right to take testimony and show cause why the charges should not be believed, he might plead the desirability of having the cause heard in this country. Possibly the Holy Father would accede, and in such an event he would send another representative to the United States to prosecute the inquiry, who might associate with him disinterested familiar with our ways of gaining a hearing through the press."

"In the event the cause should go that far, what would be the status of Archbishop Corrigan !"

"If the Holy Father thought the charges made pre sented a prima facie case against Archbishop Corrigan, the administration of affairs in the arendiocese of New-York would doubtless be put under the care of Archbishop Williams, of Boston. In no event is it likely that one of the suffragan Dishops of New-York province would be assigned to this trust." "Then what would become of our Vicar-Generals
Do they not usually act in the Bishop's absence!"

That is so. But in such a case as the one we are assuming to be treu, you will readily see that the entire personnel of the archdiocese is presumed to be in affiliation with the head of the sec. There are many reasons why, pending an inquiry or in vestigation into charges of so grave a character as we are told Archbishop Ireland has made, every possible channel of information should be open to those charged with taking toulimony, and witnesses migh consider themselves intimidated if only the Arch tishop were nominally deposed. In such a case as conspiracy against the Holy See, every avenue information will, so to speak, be kept wide open, and no one allowed to remain in authority, major or minor, who could possibly embarrass the fullest in

You said in the beginning that you did not be Heve Archbishop Ireland would charge comspliacy ! defeat the mission of Monsignor Satolli on such evidence as is printed here to-day."

quiry deemed nocessary."

"No sir; I do not believe he would. I have not time nor desire to point out what appears to be the weak side of the argument. I assume that if Monsignor Ireland has charged conspiracy, he has evidence far more conclusive and far more conclusive than any one is likely to hear about until the investigation is begun and the eminent members of the New-York bar are engaged in drawing up the Archbishop's answer to the charges. By the way, I do not see how Monsignor Satolii can, under any circumstances. come here two weeks hence and pontificate in St. Church. Dr. Brann, I think, you will find, expects to have somebody else celebrate mass on that occasion. The ecclerisatics of the church out of the line of propriety for the ablegate of the Pope and the Archbishop of New-York to appear in the same sanctuary, and that in Monsignor Corrigan's diocese. If Archbishop Ireland has done what we be-Perhaps two weeks hence Rome may have so publicly declared its confidence in the charge against Monsignor Corrigan that he too will not be one of the church dignitaries in the Rev. Dr. Brann's sanctuary on St. Agnes's feast. It is barely possible, if some of the allegations we have her areading in The Tribune are true, that it will not be necessar)

for Monsignor Ireland's charges to reach the Vatican."
"Do I understand cou to lint that charges could go to Rome from any one in this country other than the peer of Architshop Corrigan that would de serve such attention from the Holy Father !"

"Why not from the ablegate himself: Is he no quoted in this very newspaper article before his a saying that he declined to press an opinion upon the subject matter of the erticle, or upon the manner in which it had come into the possession of the press! His grace explained his returned in their significant words: 'It was probable,' said Monstyno Satolli, 'that the accusations contained in the ai tack, together with other accusations of a like nature and from the same source, might come up before him officially in the course of time and af fairs. What kind of an ablegite would be be if these things have been going on for several weeks and he has not found parties were? Some people seem to have an idea that because a man is a Bishop, that he does not understand 'affairs.' Well I would rather have the privilege of defending myself against the charges of even Archbishop Ireland taken to defend myself against the charges of Archbishop Satolli. The latter has had a training in the Propaganda and in the Vatican that would make anything he did more exact and conclu-sive than anything Monsignor Ireland might formulate. I do not mean that there would be less truth in the charges of the latter; but what I wish to be

late. I do not mean that there would be less truth in the charges of the latter; but what I wish to be understood as saying is that Monsignor Satolii would not accuse any man of an act of injustice to the Holy Sather without the very best proof of the truth of what he alleged and with that certainly also which makes conviction almost absolutely sure.

"You intimate as though you thought he had done the very thing Monsignor Ireland is said to have done," to I need to intimate it? Has it not been plainly and positively stated in the Iribune at least three times in the last work that Archbistop Corriging nowled shortly have a chance to explain to the Holy Father why he had been conspiring to defeat his commands and whiers, so positively conveyed to Archbishop Corrigan in November last on the authority of the Pope himself! I am sure Archbishop Corrigan understands that he has incurred the displeasure of the Holy Father. We would not have been the reports we have had from Rome unless some body had provoked Leo XIII. Now that the article in question has been printed, it is easy to understands who was referred to in the tecent cable disparches as laving shown a spirit of insubordination. The dispatch says plainly that the Holy Father has reason to believe that the report of Monsignor Satolii is true and that insubordination toward Papal authority in high quarters in America will be met by deristve action to inforce complete and complete and unequivocal obsedience to the will of the supreme Pouliff, ne matter who may be affected by the Pontincal action. We all know what that means. Very well; the report could have come but from one source, that is from the ecclesiastic who is now in Washington, and who enjoys the unlimited confidence of the Holy Father.

who enjoys the unlimited confidence of the Holy Father.

I do not know for certain but I am almost sure from what I know of Archibishop Ireland that If he has forwarded charges to Rome reflecting upon Monsignor Corrigin he never in this world took that step until he had cabled Rome that he believed he could sustain all that he alweged, and was told to do so. His action must have been entirely independent of the work of the Ablegate, and so instead of having only the Archbishop of St. Paul as his accuser, he will dowbtless find that Monsignor Satolli is also on record as charging acts requiring explanation.

"What is going to be the result of all this?"

Briefly, I should say peace. In a very short time the whole business will be transferred to Rome, and the guella warfare that has been going on will cease. When it becomes known that the Vatican has taken steps to end these acts of insubordination, there will be an end also to the anonymous articles emanating from ecclesiastics attacking superiors and bishop."

"The resolution adopted at the last Rouncil of Archbishops in New-York, and which Monsignor Corrigan was to attent to may be assigned to Archbishop RFSE. Then it will be his duty to admonish those who write for the press that they should be sparing in heir criticisms of the Bishops, especially the Bishop of Rome or his Ablegate in this country. But I am confident that the step Rome must take, and that very coon, will be more salutory and emphatic than tay-

to Rome. Then what?"

"Dr. MoGlynn can answer that question from experience better than any man living in the State of New-York. The edict of major excommunication is not an agreeable one for a Bishop or priest to incur. But that is what would follow if any of the parties summoned to Rome should refuse to go."

WHAT THE CHARGES ARE SAID TO BE. OUTIONE OF THE STATEMENTS MADE IN "THE

SUNDAY POST" OF CHICAGO. "The New-York Sun" of yesterday was printed long dispatch from Chicago, in which it is said that The Sunday Post" of that city would say in its issue

of yesterday : Formal charges of the gravest character have been preferred against the Most Rev. Michael Augustine Cor-rigan, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of New-York, by a brother prelate. His Grace a New-York is accused by the Moss Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul, of having engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to weaken or unde the effect of the Pope's decisions in respect of church matters in America, and of having had recourse to meth-ods unbecoming a bishop, designed to discredit and dis-grace Archbishop Ireland and Monsigner Satolli, the Papal egate to America. These charges, duly formulated, are now on their way to Rome, where they will be presented to the highest tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church.

After giving a history of the alleged strife between archidshops Corrigan and Ireland, the Chicago paper ells how it got the news of the latest development in the controversy. "Within the last fortnight," a Roman Catholic layman of this city who is acquainted with Archbishop Corrigan received from the latter a remarkable note. It was written on a card bearing the address of the Archbishop's house, and read

452 Mad sog-ave., New-York

My Dear Sir: A friend of mine wishes to publish in sure in advance that the author's views are worth listen-

ing to.

A friend of mine, a, bishop, has called my attention to an article on the Stillwater affair which appeared in "The Chicago Herald" last October or September. Could With best Christmas wishes, I am very faithfully

A few days later, what was evidently the "article" eferred to in this note, the Chicago paper conlinues, was received by mail, but with no possible evidence of its source but the postmark "New-York" on the envelope. The manuscript was dated at Philadelphia, and purported to be an interview with "an ecclesiastic" of that city. Being unable otherwise to account for its being sent him, and as he had not again heard from Archbishop Corrigan, the recipient of the note and manuscript supposed that the latter and the article" referred to in the Archbishop's letter were one and the same thing. Contrary to the Arch-blahop's request, however, this "article" was given to 'The Sunday Post," instead of the paper which was designated in the note, and the former prints the article entire in another column.

Before publishing the "article," however, "The Sunday Post" submitted It to Archbishop Ireland, who was visiting in Chicago early last week, for him to present his side of the dispute and answer the "arguments, accusations or insinuations of the Archbishop of New-York, for the anonymous Philadelphia ecclesias ic. The Archbishop of St. Paul refused to make any reply or criticism whatever, and "The Post" immediately began a search for evidence from other sources.

Many other Chicago laymen, it says, were found to have received more or less direct proofs of Archbishop Corrigan's trust in his own persuasiveness and the antipathy to the school of Catholic thought and practice which is supposed to be represented by Arch bishop Ireland and Monsigner Satolit, the Pope's ablegate. These letters do not hear the signature of architishop Certigan but are signed by a priest belong ng to the Archbishop's immediate household, no other, a fact, than Pather Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral. They are appeals to the various ecure the publication in the press thath secular and religious) of articles protesting against the numbertonate influence obtained by Archbishop Ireland at Rome," and against Monsignor Satolil's "interference in the American Catholic affairs," which is described as "offensive and annoying."

"The purpose conveyed in all of the letters," says The Post," is thus expressed in one of them: The battle cry of "No Force bill, no negro dominary in order to warn the Pope and force him to recall

the centre of a propoganda whose purpose it is to liseredit Archbishop Ireland in the estimation of the toman Catholics of America and of the Vatican, and o create such alarm at the Vatican as may result in he recall of Monsignor Satolli and the reversal of the Cope's expressed policy in respect of religious educa-

"The evidence upon which this conviction is based," continues that Journal may be set down thus:

J. Archbishop Corrigan's "Philadelphia letter" (which

s inderstood to have had a tolerably wide circulation mong the Bishops and the clergy before it reached the thicago layman and through him "The Sunday Post."

The letters from priests in Archbishop Corrigan's
cousehold to various laymen supposed to have scens to

This document is now known to use been written by Father Gerardo Perranti, Archbishop arrigans Italian section, and the section of Jersey City.

4. The recent publication of a similar pamphlet, osternably by an exclosionated at Granable, France, but whose authorship has now been traced very near to the arribipular opal residence on Madison-ave., New-York.

5. The extraordinary activity of Miss Ides, an ancient the section of the contract of the section of the sec

5. The extraordinary activity of Miss Idea, an ancient spinster of ultramontaine views, long resident in Rome. The lidy formerly served the late Cardinal Simeoni as a translator of English and American papers. She is also an agent of Archbishop Corrigan, whom she has served in various capacities. Her connection with the mcGiynn case is explained in another column. Amateurs of her peculiar little style claim to be able to trace her Italian peculiar little style claim to be able to trace her Italian. and in several "enbles" which have come from Rome

orrigan's immediate influence. day, the next step on the part of "The Sunday Post" was to submit the "article" to Monsignor Satolli. The manuscript was left in the hands of Father O'Gorman, of the faculty of the Roman Catholic University of Washington, who promised to present it to Musignor Sotolli. It was returned the following day with the statement that Monsignor satolli declined to express an opinion about the "article" or the manner in which it had come into the possession of "The Post," and expained his re-

attack, together with other accusations of a like nature and from the same source, migh come up before him officially in the course of time and affairs.

These words are particularly significant in the light of "The Post's" assertion that when the "article" was submitted to Monsigner Satolli, he was simply told that it was the work "of an Eastern ecclesiastic. "Later to was the work of the control of the contro

ndelphia article:
"This paper is ignoble because anon mous. It is vile because it uses the arms of abuse and calomny against a venerable prelate of the Catholic Church. It is, furthermore, reprehensible beyond expression because it employs

mere, reprehensible beyond expression because it employs inguage unworthy of an ecclesiastic and a civilian, and it shows no regard either for his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons or the Cardinal Frefect of the Propaganda, and none even for the august person of the Toly Father.

Cowardly molice and an intention of harming the venerable person of Archbishop Ir.iand stand out in every page of the abject preduction. In fine, the pamphlet bears the character of a libel, and deserves nothing but universal contemps and ropreach. The writer assuredly must be some one ignorant of the real condition of things in America—of the Church in the United States, and, although he has a certain way of expressing himself, still it is apparent that he has sold his pen to others, to those mannely, who supplied him with materials, and who bought him in order to have an opportunity of giving vent in this wise to their malignity and to the anger that fills their souls arminet the sentence given by the Holy See in favor of Archbishop Ireland, whom they are trying in every way to malign.

throughout the manuscript as "my friend." This person quotes at considerable length from both Monsignor Ireland's memorial and a statement from Professor Willis M. West in "The Christian Union." of October 29, 1892, commenting freely upon the passages referred to. The ecclesiastic quoted attempts to show in the "article" that Archbishon Ireland did not tall in the "article" that Archbishop Ireland did not tell the truth regarding the Fairbault school plan and its After pointing to many statements in the nemorial which he throws doubt upon, and quoting extracts from Professor West's statement, which conby a vigorous arraignment of Monsignor Ireland's at-

"has reinforced the demand of a part of the Catholic moderate lines and in a spirit of harmony with the population for the reopening of parochial schools," the institutions of the United States.

forces this plan, which was no plan, and yet was a bad plan, on a part of the Catholic population of Faribault, and I say to you, sir, decidedly, that English Catholics the Pope. may have been driven to accept a treacherous, antimay have been driven to accept a treatherous, anti-Catholic, unrepublican system, and the Irish may have been beaten into such a system, and the whole Continent may have been forced to accept a like system, including. Prussia and Italy; but American Catholics will accept no such system, and Mansignor Archibishop Ireland cannot force it upon us. Monsignor Satolli, when he has been here fitty years and knows the country, will tell Archblehop Ireland what I tell you now.

HE SAYS THAT MONSIGNOR SATULLI STANDS ON tem of wards, many believing that "ward politics"

preachers of the Divine Word are wont to speak of the duties of parents to their children and of children to their parents. And, certain it is, whether we speak of their parents. And, certain it is, whether we speak on the children and of the children and of children to their parents. And, certain it is, whether we speak on the children are the could not have a better model than that presented by Joseph and Mary on the one hand and by the Infinit Jesus on the other.

It was my intention to speak to you in general trees on the subject this morning, but as it so had.

terms on the subject this morning, but as it so hap pens that during the week, without my intending it, my name has come into a certain prominence, I feel it incumbent on me to sny a word to you on one of the questions of the day. I am one who has never made it a practice to discuss public questions from the pulpit, but in this case there is a question of principle involved. At the very outset of my mission among you I do not regret that I am called upon to lay down my principles and to give an account of the faith that is in me. You know, my friends, to what I allude. In common with some other priess, I have ventured to bear testimony to the conciliatory and wise explanations which the Apostolic delegate has promulgated in the name of the Holy Father upon the relation of Catholics to public schools.

To state the matter clearly, there are four stages of the question, embracing a period of fifty years, durmy name has come into a certain prominence, I feel From The San Francisco Chronicle.

of the question, embracing a period of firty years, dur-ing which the attitude of Catholics toward paroctial and public schools has been discussed, shaped and

bers of his flock

by the Redemptorist Father Konigs. In it he dision," won the late election. We must have such a cussed in what cases absolution should be refused to parents who send their children to public schools. Monsignor Satolli."

Some of the letters contain the intimation that there is ample backing to sustain such a "crusade." and this the recipients are said to have understood to mean this the recipients are said to have understood to mean agands, after consulting the American bishops, issued "The Post" says that it has recently discovered that in Chicago, there is a large number of priests and laymen who are convinced that Archbishop Corrigan to the control of has the recipient for purposes of bribery would be forth- an instruction on the school question. In this inteachers were closen indiscriminately from every sect and no law prevented them from teaching dan gerous docirines; third, because of the use of books from Protestant and prejudiced authors on points that involved the Catholic faith. In the third stage of the controversy comes the last Council of Baltimore. These are some of the de-

crees enacted by the bishops: First, no one can con-scientionaly send a child to a public school unless in each particular case permission be obtained from the each particular case permission be tracked to bishop; second, disregarding altogether the instructions of the Propaganda as to making remote the dangerous occasions that in themselves were proximate, the Fathers of the Council decreed absolutely that henceforward there should be a parachial school beside each church; that a priest could be removed from his parish if he did not build and maintain a school, and that the people could be reprehended and In the last stage comes Monsispor Satelli fro

Pope. He maintains in principle the establishment of parochial echools where it is possible. He insists, on the other hand, according to the instructions of 1875, that it is hawful for Catholic parents to sens their children to public schools, provided the danger of elect their duties, and that pastors of souls put fort that periains to Catholic worship and life. The peculiar f-ainre of Monsignor Satelli's instructions con lsts in the fact that he urges the bishops to us every means in their power to remove from the able and dangerous for Catholics. Here are some of the propositions of his discourse to the archbishops "First, it is greatly to be desired, and would be a mos the propositions of his discourse to the archhishops:
"First, it is greatly to be desired, and would be a most happy arrangement if the bishop agree with the civil authorities or with the members of the school Board to conduct the school with mutual attention and disconsideration for their respective rights: see ad, we further desire you to strive carnestly that the various local authorities sionals be farmly convinced that nothing is more conductive to the welfare of the commonwealth than religion, and that by wise legislation it should be provided that the system of chication which it maintains at public expense and to weach Cathodre contribute their single expense and to weach Cathodre contribute their single on the first of authors and great will allow the Cathodre children to be assembled during free time and taught the Catechism. It would be wealth the plan were not confined to the high schools and colleges; Fourth, We do not think that any one looking into these matters clearly will allow Cathodre parent to be forced to erect and support schools which they cannot use for the instruction of their chingen."

It will be readily seen that the plan of Monstroor Satolii does not differ essentially from the national system of treiand, the Roard schools of England and the State Schools of Prussia and Germany. These countries are under Protestant control, and still the system of education can be patronized by Catholics, servails servands.

It will be seen also that the Papal ablegate stand-precisely on the same piatform as Archbishop Hughed did fifty years ago. That is our platform. We Catholics are unwilling to pay taxes for the purpose of maintaining a system of schools in which our religion is undermined and destroyed in the minds of our children.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN IS SILENT.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN IS SILENT.

A Tribune reporter called at Archbishop Corrigan' house yesterday to ascertain what the Archbisher would have to say about the story published yesterday moraing which said that Archbishop Ireland had preferred charges against him and that they had been sen-to Rome. He refused to be seen, however, and sen-down word that he had nothing to say about the story.

Baltimore, Jan. 8 (Special).-Cardinal Gibbons de clined to make any statement concerning the pub-Tshed report that Architshop Ireland has forwarde porters who called at his house this evening wer inew nothing about it. Clergymen who are close t the Cardinal and know what is going on in high ecclesiastic circles do not believe the story.

thing the Archbishop's Council could formulate. You know what Richelieu is quoted as advising: 'First use all means to conciliate. Failing these—then all means to conciliate the conciliate th

THE POPE'S AMERICAN POLICY

LOOKING INTO THE OPPOSITION TO SATULLI'S

MUSION-THE ABLEGATE'S PROPOSALS. Rome, Jan. 8.-The Vatican has caused an inquiry ompt to introduce the Paribault school system.

Referring to a statement by Professor West, to the effect that the election of the Faribault school directors the United States shall develop themselves along

From official sources it is learned that all the Now, if I read that tright, the Archbishop of St. Paul archbishops who took part in the New-York conference have affirmed the fourteen scholastic proposals which was no plan, and yet was a bad an, on a part of the Catholic population of Faribault, the Pane

STAMFORD.

NEW CHARTER-NEW FACTORIES-WINTER AC TIVIT!

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 8 (Special).—The new city charter for this, the latest of Connecticut towns on the threshold of city government, will be finally constdered by the Warden and Purgesses' Board to-morrow, and then sent to the General Assembly. There FATHER O'FLYNN ON THE SCHOOL PROBLEM. has been considerable opposition to having any sys-

are undesirable. A building will soon be constructed at Canal and HUGHES OCCUPIED PIPTY YEARS AGO.

The Rev. Denis Paul O'Flynn, of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, Sixthave, and Washington Place, said in the course of his sermon yesterday morning:

The words of the Gospel that I have just read to you are the last Scriptural account of the life of our Lord until the beginning of His public career. On this Gospel the Interpreters of Holy Scripture and preachers of the Divine Word are wont to speak or preachers of the Divine Word are wont to speak or the latter of the preachers of the Divine Word are wont to speak or the latter of the Divine Word are wont to speak or the latter of the lat

TO REDUCE REFRACTORY GOLD ORES

and public schools has been discussed, shaped and developed.

The first stage takes us back to "the fortics," when the great Archbishop Hughes, seeing that the solution of the school difficulty was thrust upon him, did not shirk his responsibility, but strove to selve the problem as best he could. He claimed a share of the ashool finds as a matter of justice, and because he and his people objected to pay inxes for the purposes of destroying religion in the minds of their children. As compromise, he was willing to fulfil the conditions of the law of far is religious teaching was proscribed during school hours. After two years of controversy he succeeded in overthrowing the rich and powerful Public Shool hours. After two years of controversy he succeeded in overthrowing the rich and powerful Public Shool hours. After two years of controversy he was to guarantee that accumination the public of state instruction—education without religion. He drive sectualization from the achools for the time, but he felt there was no guarantee that accumination opposition to the school system of the day, called the postors of the city together and arged them to new process and practical method of working the method of working the method in the story and rebellious orces found in the story reason to bedieve it, the discovery adds in this better and prospectors all show the severy reason to bedieve it, the discovery reason to bedieve it, the discover reason to the visine and reas

with it.

Here the inner cylinder gets in its work. It has scores and scores of blowpipes thou its surface, and att is forced through them at a tremendous rate by the pressure blower, which connects with the interior of the cylinder. As the outer heated cylinder above rests the full benefit of the blast. So much oxygen is farmished that everything in the ore but the precious metals and a soft, powdery ash is burned in this excluse motion.

The force of the blast is such that the lighter particles of metal and ash are forced upward and precipitated into a tank of water above the revelving cylinders. The heavier particles are blown downward and forced into another tank of water. Nothing is lost. If what is left of the ore at this time is excumined the rath will be found to be glaineding with bits of gold, the metal having been released from the rebellious combinations which held it.

The process does not stop here. A spiral keeps unthering up the sediment in the tanks and mixing it with culcksilver into an amalgam, ready for the retort. Thus the ore is just into the machine in chunits and cemes out amalgamated.

Tests have shown that one of these mechines will treat a ton and a half of refractory ore an hour, while larger machines of the same pattern will have correspondinely greater capacity. A plant of them could be run for comparatively little morey, as one condensities and pressure blowers, the only other expenses being attendance and the wood or coal—wood orgetred—used in the oxidizing furnace. Another dwaninge is that the machines weigh less than a tonind can be taken apart, no part weighting over 300 mounds. Therefore they can be easily transported aver any mountain trail that a mule can traverse.

The ore at the Reeve mine at West Point, Calaveras county, is said to be the most refractory known in his State. A tenstamp mill with a chlorination clant was tried at the mine, but it cenid not carn expenses. Experts who have seen Moffitt's machine work says it chews un the ore at the rate of a ton and a half o

Since Moffitt made known his secret mining men ye been coming to this city every day to inspect a machine. The discovery has already created the a flurry in adjacent inling countles, and, in ct, wherever the particulars are known. The old in declares that he is not selling rights or territory any part of his matent. Those who know him well lieve that he will go off on another tangent before by of the michless are ready for the market. When offitt was asked where he got his idea he referred to estay of the gold that disappeared from the mint. I was asked where he got his idea he referred to estay of the gold that disappeared from the mint. I was a same framework of the gold was once missed from he mint. I was a fine the same but finally samebody thought of gathering up a good on the buildings around. The soot was cated and \$16,000 of the gold was recovered. Moffit ye he thought that would be a good way to smelt re and so tried it in his machine.

Two editors down in Missouri are at loggerheads wer the question of dancing. The state of the parament is clearly shown in this statement by "The leasant Hill Local": "The cow-legged, red headed hat others who admire the poetry of graceful motion holds sometimes feel inspired to dance or skip about a the sounds of lively music in a way not altogether in keeping with his own plarisalcal, calveless imagination."—(Chicago Dispatch.

IT'S RATHER TOO MUCH FOR YOU

- the ordinary, bulky pill. Too big to take, and too much disturb-ance for your poor sys-tem. The smallest, easiest to take, and best ensiest to take, and best are Dr. Fierce's Fleasant Fellets, They leave out all the disturbance, but yet do you more good. Their help lasts.
Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the Wash

stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured. They're guaran-teed to give satisfaction, or your money is

Catarrh, the proprietors of Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy ask you to try their medicine. Then, if

QUESTIONS OF RATES AND CAPITAL.

HIGH PRAISE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In its issue of December 24, "The Commercial and Financial Chronicle," of this city, published an interesting article on the capital inerease of American and English railways. In the investigation of this subject this newspaper takes up the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad and considers the success of its administration. It goes extensively into details as to the increase of capital and the features of the management. Its comparisors of the methods pursued on the great English lines with those which prevail on the Pennsylvania are greatly to the advantage of the American rail-

road. This article finds much to commend in

the wise administration of the trunk lines gen-

brilliant management of the Pennsylvania. The

article in full is as follows: Public attention, both in Europe and America, has been recently directed to the continued increase in the capital account of the larger railways of the United States, and some exception thereto. We prothrough an examination of the Pennsylvania Railroad, as it is the leading railway in this country, and now has stock outstanding to the amount of nearly \$127. 000,000, together with a funded debt of some \$77, 000,000, making a total capital account of about

In 1881 the shares and bonds of the Pennsylvania ing the \$10,000,000 of collateral trust certificates and

and cost per ton per mile with those of the leading and cost per ton per mile with those of the leading to the leading and the leading to the leading the leading to the leading the leading the leading to the leading the leading

an shown to the chopmons intercace in the movement of freight and passengers, but also exceptionally exceptionally and passengers, but also exceptionally exception per mile on the Fennevivant failured Division face tailor first the constant campetition which has railroads have had to meet from the transportation routes by canal, hine and river, and to the construction of trivil likes, largely for speculative purposes, through sections of country where the lines already existing were more than able to take care of the trailroad sections of country where the lines already existing were more than able to take care of the trailroad except at company and the country and forming a complete system of water transportation, and it is impossible to build a new railroad except at very high cost or even to obtain a charicre except at commons experse, and then only after having thoroughly sails field Parliament that the existing through the sail property probably to the credit of American railway managers that he face of competition which has reduced their rates to one haif, and it some cases to even one-third of the faures prevailing twenty years ago, they have been able to haid their own and earn a full profit for their stansolute the capacity of the face of competition which has reduced their rates to one-haif, and it some cases they have been able to haid their own and earn a feel profit for their stansolute the capacity of the face of the face of the face of competition which has reduced their makes for capital accounts when the profit for their stansolute, and thus increasing the load bailed per trail, and by putting the road bed in superb condition so as to insure economic the face of th

A GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEM. Exhibition of Water Colors "Summer Days in Venice." F. Hopkinson Smith, AVERY CALLERIES.

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erally, and praises heartily the efficient and Particularly choice assortment of Enamelled Work.

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37 Union Square.

In test the shares and bonds of the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company were about \$147.000,000, In the purchase of the stock of the Philadelpila. Wishington and Bailtimore Railroad. The increase slace then represents the expenditure made for betterments and improvements upon the itues of the Pennsylvania Bailroad Company, and also for the promotion of branch and tributary lines and the purchase and control of the scentities of such branches and tributary. It will therefore he seen that during the ten years between 1850 and 1800, and its occurrence of the stock of the Philadelphia. Will therefore he seen that during the ten years which have elapsed since 1851 there has been an average annual expenditure of between \$5.000,000 and 60,000,000 for the purposes hereforce named. This is so condeterable a sum that it is not at all strange that while these large expenditures have been made, the exercise of the company have not increased in the same proportion; or, varied in according to the company have not necessed from \$5.000,000 in 1891 to about \$314,000,000 in 1891, the income thereform has not increased in the same proportion.

There suggestions are so natural that they warrant a circella samination into the actual facts. First, has to the net earnings of the company, the figures have been reflected in a proportionate reduction of the operating expenses; and, second, that while the investments in securities made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have increased from \$50,000,000 in 1891, the fine operation of the pennsylvania Railroad division then attending the control of the scale of the person of the pennsylvania Railroad division then standing at the pennsylvania Railroad division then standing at a standing that the pennsylvania Railroad division then standing at the pennsylvania Railroad division then standing at a standing that the pennsylvania Railroad division then standing at a standing the pennsylvania Railroad division then standing at a standing the pennsylvania Railroad division then standing at the penns

RIDING ALL DAY FOR A NICKEL From The San Francisco Call.

"The old man in the corner there," said a Post-st. car conductor to a "Call" reporter recently, moof the car. "has reduced his car fare to a nickel a day, and he puts in more time on the cars than any passenger in town."

"How does he do it !" queried "The Call" man, to whom car-fare is quite an item. "Well, he understands the use of transfers thor-

oughly, and I guess he only rides for pastline. Anyway, he puts in the whole of every fine forenoon riding, and it never costs him but a nickel.

"Transfers to Third, Montgomery, Howard and the

"Transfers to Third, Montgomery, Howard and the ferries!"

The old man who rides for a nickel a day took a transfer, and the reporter, desiring further knowledge in car fare economy, followed suit.

The old gentleman looked at the time for which the transfer was punched, and finding that it was good for half an hour, he lit a cigar and strolled leisurely up to Kearny-st., where he spent nearly the whole of the time allotted looking in at the show windows. But at the time the transfer expired he was lack at the corner of Post and Montgomery six, and boarded a Third-st. car.

When asked to tell something of his mode of streetcar travel the old gentleman seemed a little surprised, but answered pleasantly.

He said: "Maybe it does seem a little strange to you that I spend so much time in riding about on these cars every day, but I never thought of it in that light.

"I have been for a long time in the habit of getting my morating's exercise and airing in this way because it is cheap and healthy, and, besides, I am somewhat of a physiognomist and find here a splendid field for study.

"I live out in Ellis-st., and every morning when

it is cheap and healthy, and, besides, I am somewhat of a physiognomist and find here a splendid field for study.

"I live out in Ellisst, and every morning when the weather permits I take an Ellisst, car and come down as far as Leavenworthst, where I transfer to the Postst, line. This takes me to Monigomery and Post, where I take another transfer and ride to Howardst. Here I make another change, and again a transfer takes me out Howardst, as far as Tenth, where I gel a transfer to the Postst, car again, and so, you see, I can keep on making the round all day if I like, and, indaing by the way 'The Call' is pushing the question of 'owl cars,' it won't be long before one can ride the whole twenty-four hours, if he feels like it," and he laughed pleasantly at the idea of riding a whole day and night for a nickel.

"Dorsu't so much street-car travel become monotonous!"

"No, not to me, because I get off sometimes and walk around, and not infrequently I have an errord to do downtown, which breaks what might ofherwise he little thresome."

"Don't you ever miss the time and have to pay an extra nickel!"

"Yes, I di' that once, but that isn't ruch extra errord are to pay in the course of a year or two, is it?"

The conductors all know him, and some of them think he is crazy because he rides so much on so little money and never varies his trip.

Alvan Clark in The North American Beview.

Alvan Clark in The North American lieview.

For centuries men studied the heavens more or less successfully without the aid of telescopes. Gradually, however, the standard of observation was raised, but with the invention of the telescope a tremendous advance was made. Hitherto, men's observations were confined to the limits of ordinary vision. Not a single observation could be obtained beyond it. With the advent of the telescope, however, the horizon of knowledge was greatly enhanced beyon at the outset. Then came the desire for greater power, and to obviate the difficulty in the single lens system, leng, unwieldy instruments were constructed. Sill farther advances were made possible by the invention and use of the double achromatic lens, by means of which the absertations could be corrected and the telescope reduced in length to a convenient size. Then another difficulty necessited likely—to procure disciplinary of the close of the last century it was impossible to secure suitable pieces of glass of more than six or seven inches in diameter, and these were often of a very inferior quality. When, in 1825, the Derpat refractor of nine and a half inches aperture was constructed if was considered a maste-piece, and it was considered the limit had been reached.

Guinand, however, had made better glasses possible, and Fraunhofer better workmanship. As a consequence there were constructed in procuring again surpassed when we succeeded in procuring dises for an eighteen and three-quarter inch glass, which were figured and sent to Chicago. Then followed the twenty-six inch lenses of the washington.

Level the considered in this that the chances of o

Cammendable.

All claims not consistent with the high character Syrup of Figs are purposely avoided by the Cal. Fig Syru Company. It acts gently on the kidneys liver and bowel cleansing the system effectually, but it is not a curse and makes as pretanatons that every books will not a samples.